

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 33. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, Jr.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

James Garrison,

[From Philadelphia]

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Main street, opposite to the Branch Bank, Lexington,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has
served a regular term at the above business,
and flatters himself that by a strict attention
and constant supply of the best Medicines, to
merit a portion of public patronage.

Among his leading articles are,

Gum Opium	Camomile Flowers
Camphor	Emery
Arabac	Cinnamon
Assafetida,	Juniper Berries
Spanish Flies	Tartar Emetic
Jalap	Ipecac
Calamel Pp.	Aloes
Rheubarb Root	Gentian Root
Powder	Orange Peel
Magnesia	Glue
Liquorice Ball	Red Precipitate
Refined	White ditto
Root	Glaub. Salts
Manna	Rochell do
Sulphur	Castor Oil
Roll Brimstone	Sweet Oil, &c.
Cream Tartar	Sugar Lead
Powder Barks	
Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.	
British Oil	Essence Peppermint
Steer's Opodeldoc	Turlington's Balsam
Bateman's Drops	Eye Water
Harlem Oil	Lee's Billious Pills
Worm Oil	Anderson's Pills
Worm Tea	Hooper's Pills
Stoughton's Bitters	

Dye Stuffs.
Aranetta
Turmeric
Copperas
Allum
Aqua Fortis, &c.
Colours.
Pat Green
do Yellow
Verdigrise
Rose Pink
Gum Copal, &c.
Lamp Black
Ivory Black
Prussian Blue, No 1.
do do No 2.
King's Yellow
Ver nillion

In addition to the above, he has just received,
300 lb. Oil Vitriol,
100 lb. Aqua Fortis, with a general
Assortment of Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
Country Physicians and Merchants can be
supplied with the above Medicines, on the
most reasonable terms.

Also for sale, 19 barrels TANNER'S
OIL, of a superior quality—May 22. 22

NOTICE.
Application will be made by the subscribers to
the county court of Nicholas at their August term,
for leave to lay off a town on our lands in Nicholas
county, and on the waters of Somerset, in said county,
agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases
made and provided.

ROBERT BERRY,
JOHN LOCHBIDGE,
WILLIAM LOCHBIDGE.

State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.

Matthew K. Withers, complt.
against
Withers and John Edwards, defts.

THIS DAY came the complaint by his attorney,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant John Edwards is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth, it is therefore ordered—that
unless said defendant do appear here on or before
the first day of our next August term, and answer
an appearance herein, and answer the complaint
against him. And it is further ordered that a copy
of this order be inserted in some authorized paper
of this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy, Attest,
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their
friends and the public in general for the
liberal support received since they commenced
at their established stand, on Main street,
Lexington—where they continue to manufacture,
and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the
newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which
they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45—tf

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and
who is capable of taking on herself the manage-
ment of a house at a manufactory in the
Country, will hear of a good situation by ap-
plication to the Printer.

Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the
Public in general that he continues to carry
on the Brass Foundry business in all its
various branches, at the old stand formerly
occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street,
and will always keep on hand an assortment of
And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers,
Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest man-
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also
a Cupola for casting iron, all orders in that
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful
for past favors he hopes to merit a continu-
ance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—t

For Sale,

BEST CINCINNATI ground MUSTARD,
by the keg or pound, by
McCALLA GAINES & Co.
July, 1815. 29m3

Notice.

All persons are hereby forewarned, from fishing
towing, hunting, or otherwise trespassing on my
premises—also from coming in an indecent manner
on the Sabbath, and stirring themselves and wash-
ing in my pond; as I am determined to put the law
strictly in force against all such persons. It is hoped
that parents will use their endeavors to prevent
their children from trespassing in the above man-
ner. 29 JOHN HIGBEE.

Watches & Silver Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly for sale
an extensive assortment of first rate Patent Lev-
er, and Plain Gold and Silver Watches, with
a great variety of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
Also, manufactures and has on hand a supply
of Silver Ware, of the newest and best pat-
terns, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar
Dishes, Slop Bowls, Cream Pots, Castors,
Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar
Tongs, &c. &c. PHILIP GARRETT,
No. 144, Market street, Philadelphia.

July 5. Orders left with Tilford, Scott and Trot-
ter, Lexington, Kentucky, will be forwarded
and punctually attended to.

I. W. ANDERSON.

INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has commenced TRUNK MAK-
ING and BRIDLE CUTTING, in the town of
Lexington, on Main street, opposite to Messrs
Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where
he will keep a constant supply of Trav-
elling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work
Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered
and lined with paper which will suit for stand-
ing in the house equal to hair or leather; an
assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales,
common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus,
plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Marting-
ale hooks and buckles, men's and women's
Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers
cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and
Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and
Candles, Sugars, Pottery ware &c. which will
be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred
to the above business in the city of Philadel-
phia, and removed from there to the city of
Detroit, where he had the misfortune to dis-
please Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-
hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed,
sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen
months, nine of which he was confined in a
loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed
without fire or clothing, where he suffered
more than death. But it has pleased kind
Providence to return him to the bosom of his
country and friends; where his steady atten-
tion to business, and the quality of his work,
he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous
public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.

July 26, 1815. 31

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons
having unsettled accounts with the late firm,
are requested to call and settle them with-
out delay, as the subscribers are anxious to
have their accounts all settled up to this
date. I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28—tf

Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Race-
oon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

26 P. & W. FAIN.

A Grand Annual Communication

OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY

Will be held
at Mason's
Hall, in the
town of Lex-
ington, on Wed-
nesday, August
30th, next. The
representatives
of the different
lodges under
the jurisdiction
of the Grand
Lodge of Ken-
tucky, are required to be punctual in their at-
tendance. J. G. TROTTER, G. Sec.
Lexington, July 22d, A. D. 1815—A. L. 5815.

JOHN COLEMAN

HAVING disposed of his stock of BOT-
TLING LIQUOR to Mr. Walter Connell,
who intends engaging extensively in the Bot-
tling business, requests those indebted to him
to discharge their accounts to enable him to
meet his engagements.

30 Lexington, July, 1815.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

WALTER CONNELL having purchased
Mr. Coleman's stock of Bottles and Bot-
tling liquor, intends keeping an extensive sup-
ply of ALE and PORTER in Bottles at his
Cellar, under Mr. Yeiser's Currying shop,
corner of Main and Main Cross streets. His
steady attention and experience in the above
business induces him to hope for public pa-
tronage.

30 Lexington, 16th July 1815.

TIGHT BARRELS.

6 or 800 TIGHT CASKS for sale, at the
Lexington White Lead Manufactory—apply to
Mr. Turner, the Manager, at the Factory, or
at the Ware House of Saml. and George Trot-
ter. 30—2m B. METCALF, Agt.

Cornelius Mershon,

TAILOR.

INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-
eral that he has removed his shop to the upper
part of the new brick house on Limestone
street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occu-
pied by Overton and Cochran, where he contin-
ues to carry on his business in all its various
branches. Wanted one or two smart active
boys as apprentices to the above business. 30

Lexington Warm & Cold Baths.

W. Clark, having leased the Bath House,
informs the Ladies & Gentlemen of Lexington,
& its vicinity, that they are now in complete
order for the reception of company. His
troughs are kept neat and clean, and he has
separate apartments and Female attendants,
exclusively for the accommodation of Ladies.

July 26th 1815. 30—3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 8th instant,
a Negro Man named PETER, low stature, thick
body, yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, 5
feet 5 or 6 inches high; took with him one lousy
roundabout, two linen shirts and pantaloons, two
white neck handkerchiefs, on which is wrote Peter
Willis, with durable ink, but has various other cloth-
ing. He is a cunning, artful fellow, and perhaps has
a pass wrote by some malicious person. I am rather
inclined to believe, he will aim for the state of
Ohio, as he left me without the least provocation, &
must have stolen a horse before he goes far, and endeav-
or to pass for a free man, to facilitate his escape.—
I will give TWENTY DOLLARS reward, to any
person securing him in any jail in the state, or FIF-
TY DOLLARS if caught out of the state, by giving
me such information that I can get him again.

JOHN HIGBEE.

Fayette County, July 24. 30
The editors of the Killbuck Freeman, &
Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio—are requested to in-
sert the above advertisement six times in their re-
spective papers, and forward their accounts to this
office. 30—6t

Fayette Circuit, Set:—

JUNE TERM, 1815.

Walter Carr, against
Dav. Crenshaw, John T. Haw-
kins, John Hawkins, Walker
Hawkins, Hui Metcalf, Lyddal
Boles.

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney,
leave is given him to amend his bill—which
amendment was immediately made and filed:—
And on his motion it is ordered that Lyddal
Boles be made a defendant thereto—and he
having failed to enter his appearance herein,
agreeably to law and the rules of this court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court
that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—
Therefore, on the motion of this com-
plainant, it is ordered, that unless he shall ap-
pear here on or before first day of next Septem-
ber Term, and answer the complainant's bill,
the same will be taken for confessed against him:—
And it is further ordered, that a copy of this
order be inserted in some authorized
paper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks
in succession. A Copy. Teste,
28 THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

J. GREEN

TAKES leave to inform the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he
has returned for the purpose of teaching the
Piano Forte, Violin, Singing &c. He flatters
himself that from twenty-five years expe-
rience in different Seminaries, both in Europe
and America, he will be found competent to
lay such a ground work in the Science, that
his pupils, with a proper assiduity, shall be
enabled to overcome every difficulty.

He will also teach the Art of Accompani-
ment, Thorough Bass, and Composition.

TERMS—Twenty-five Dollars per quarter
paid in advance.

30 July 13 1815

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the 19th day
August next, if not sold privately before that time,
seventy-Six Acres of well timbered LAND, lying
in Jessamine county, about four miles south of Ne-
cholsville, in the Walnut Bottom. It has some
small improvements, and a well of never failing ex-
cellent water. The payments will be made easy,
and good security required.

JACOB MYERS.

Jessamine County July 31—61—3tp

Millwrights

Wanted to hire two or three Journey-men
Millwrights, to whom liberal wages will be
given apply to

LUKE USHER.

Lexington, July 9 1815 28

New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, a-
bout four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, on
consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of
WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also,
LADIES' BREST PINS, EARRINGS,
BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be
of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever
sold in this place. The above articles will be sold
wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for
cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above
articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece,
will find it to their advantage to call and view the a-
bove articles at their store, on Main street.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 5th, 1815. 28.

COTTON.

Sixty Bales Prime New-Orleans COTTON, for
sale. July 24 30—3t L. SANDERS.

Cotton Filling,

Of the best quality and of all sizes, at two shillings
per dozen, for sale at the factory of

JOHN JONES.

Water Street, Lexington, July 31st, 1815.—3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LEFT the subscriber on the night of the
19th July, in Fayette County Ky. a Negro
Man, named ROB or ROBERSON, copper col-
ored, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 24 years of
age, small tight feet, trim made, has a scar in
the edge of his forehead, and another farther
back produced by a burn, an artful Kentucky
raised fellow.—The above reward will be given
for apprehending said fellow, and all reasona-
ble expences paid.

M. FLOURNOY.

July 31 1815. 31—

NOTICE,

To those whom it may concern,

That I shall, on Friday, the 18th of August next, at-
tend certain commissioners appointed by the county
court of Jefferson, with witnesses to establish the
beginning of my entry for 16,000 acres of land, in Jeffer-
son county, made the 19th day of December,
1782, beginning on Cedar Creek, a branch of Floyd's
Fork, 300 poles below Froman's Trace, where the
same crosses Cedar creek; and running thence a
course to strike Fern creek, 300 poles below From-
an's Trace at the head of the creek. To prove also
so where the said trace crosses Fern creek; and to
do such other things as the law directs. Note.—The
said beginning is where the public road leading
from Lewis's tavern (formerly so called) to Mann's
Lick, crosses Cedar Creek. WM. FLEMING.
Lexington, July 27, 1815. 31—3t

Blank Deeds.

For sale at this Office,

SCHEME

FOR THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF
MERINO SHEEP.

60 Prizes, No. 1 to 60 inclusive, be- ing 60 Full Blooded Merino Ewes	\$6,000
100 dollars,	
20 do. Nos. 61 to 80 inclusive, being	
20 Full Blooded Bucks at 100 dol- lars.	2,000
1 do. A superb Epergne. - - -	200
1 do. do. Mantle Clock - - -	200
1 do. Set of silk Curtains for 2 wind- dows.	300
1 do. do. Pier Glass. - - -	150
1 do. do. do. do. - - -	150
1 do. do. do. do. - - -	150
1114 common Sheep at \$2 50 cents. -	2,250

1200 PRIZES at 10 dollars each is - 12,000

As nearly one half of the tickets are already
disposed of, the drawing will positively take
place on the 21st of August, the whole to be
drawn in one day.

Prizes delivered at Sanders, 2-12 miles
N. W. of Lexington, immediately after the
drawing is finished. The full blooded Sheep
are in a separate lot distinctly numbered.—
The common Sheep must be taken away in 20
days after the drawing. The holder of a prize
for common Sheep has the choice of taking a
Sheep or its value in spun Cotton. Persons
taking 10 tickets or more shall be entitled to
a credit of six months, approved security.

LEWIS SANDERS.

It would certainly contribute to the general
good, that Merino Sheep should be upon every
farm in the state; and it is equally certain that
it would be the interest of the farmer to ap-
portion a part of his farm and time to this val-
uable animal. Although there is for the mo-
ment a depression in the price of wool, it can-
not long continue. This state does not pro-
duce half the wool which it consumes; which
state of things cannot long exist. When her
resources are properly applied in manufactur-
ing, Kentucky will no longer be the consumer
of British and New-England wool.

TAKEN UP by John Lancaster in Jessamine
county, on the waters of Clear Creek, one pale roan
Mare, with a star in the forehead, eight or nine years
old, about fourteen hands three inches high, branded
on the near buttock and shoulder, L—approved to
\$35 before me. 31p RICHARD LAFON



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the purchase of the library of
Thomas Jefferson, late president of the
United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the secretary of the
Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and
directed to cause to be paid to the joint
library committee of congress, or their order,
the sum of twenty-three thousand nine hun-
dred and fifty dollars in treasury notes of the
issue ordered by the law of the fourth of March
one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; to
be by them applied to the purchase of the
library of Thomas Jefferson, late president of
the United States, for the use of congress.

January 23, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Perkins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the proper account-
ing officers of the navy department be, and
they are hereby authorized to audit and set-
tle the claim of Joseph Perkins, on account of
the destruction of the ship Liverpool Trader,
by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained
the value thereof, at the time of such destruc-
tion, in such manner, and upon such terms,
as may embrace the merits of the claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
amount of such valuation when ascerained
as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Joseph
Perkins, out of any money in the treasury not
otherwise appropriated.

February 17, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for leasing certain lands reserved
for the support of schools, in the Mississippi
territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the county court in
each county in the Mississippi territory, shall
be, and is hereby authorized to appoint a
number of agents, not exceeding five, who
shall have power to let out or lease for the pur-
pose of improving the same, the sections of
land reserved by congress for the support of
schools, lying within the county for which
the agents respectively are appointed, or to
let them out at an annual rent as they shall
judge proper; and it shall be the duty of the
said agents, under the direction of the county
courts respectively, to apply with impartiality
the proceeds arising from the rents of each
section as aforesaid, to the purpose of educa-
tion, and to no other use whatsoever, within
the particular township wherein such section is
situated, in such manner, that all the citizens
residing therein may partake of the bene-
fit thereof, according to the true intent of the
reservation made by congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for
the purpose of forming the aforesaid sections
into convenient farms, the said agents shall
have power to lay off the same into lots of not
less than one hundred and sixty acres, nor more
than three hundred and twenty acres, except
in case of fractional section; and in every case,
whether of leases for the improvement of the
lots, or for an annual rent, the lessee shall be
bound in a suitable penalty, not to commit
waste on the premises by destroying of timber

or removing of stone, or any other injury to
the lands whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
said agents shall have full power, within their
respective counties, when and as often as they
may think proper, by legal process, to remove
any person or persons from the possession of
any of the aforesaid reserved sections, when
such person or persons have not taken a lease,
and refuse or neglect to take the same; and it
shall, moreover, be the duty of the said agents
to inspect and enquire into any waste or tres-
pass committed on any of the reserved sec-
tions aforesaid, by cutting and carrying off
timber or stone, or any other damage that
may be done to the same, whether by persons
residing thereon or others; and the said agents
are hereby authorized, when waste or trespass
shall be committed, to proceed against the
person or persons committing the same, accord-
ing to the laws in such case made and pro-
vided; and actions in the case aforesaid shall
be sustained by the agents, and the damages
received shall be one half to the use of such
agents, and the other half to be applied to the
same purpose as the proceeds of rents from the
land on which the damage was sustained.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for
each lease executed by the agents, they shall
be entitled to receive the sum of two dollars,
to be paid by the lessees respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every
lease which may be granted in virtue of
this act, shall be limited to the period of the
termination of the territorial form of govern-
ment, in the said territory; and shall cease to
have any force or effect after the first day of
January next succeeding the establishment of a
state government therein; Provided, that out-
standing rents may be collected, and dam-
ages for waste or trespass may be recovered in
the same manner, as if the leases had contin-
ued in full force.

January 9, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John C. Hurlbert, of Chat-
ham, in the state of Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the
Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and
required to discharge from his imprisonment
John C. Hurlbert, of Chattham, in the state
of Connecticut, now confined in a prison at Hart-
ford, in said state on an execution obtained
against him at the suit of the United States;
Provided however, That nothing contained in
this act shall exonerate any property which
the said John C. Hurlbert now has, or hereaf-
ter may acquire from the judgment and execu-
tion obtained, against him by the United
States.

January 2, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Regulating and defining the duties of the U-
nited States' Judges for the Territory of Illi-
nois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Illinois territory
shall be divided into three circuits in the
manner and for the purposes hereinafter men-
tioned.

Sec. 2. And

they originate, unless in cases that are or may be specially provided for by law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the circuit Judge shall not attend on the first day of any court, or if a quorum of the court hereinafter mentioned shall not attend in like manner, such court shall stand adjourned from day to day until a court shall be made, if that shall happen before four o'clock in the afternoon of the third day.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if either a circuit court, hereinafter mentioned shall not sit in any term, or shall not continue to sit the whole term, or before the end of the term shall not have heard and determined all matters ready for its decision, all such matters and things depending in court, and undetermined, shall stand continued until the next succeeding term.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if from any cause, either of the said courts shall not sit on any day in a term after it shall have been opened, there shall be no discontinuance, but so soon as the cause is removed, the court shall proceed to business until the end of the term, if the business depending before it be not sooner dispatched.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the judicial term of the said circuit courts shall consist of six days in each county, during which time the court shall sit, unless the business before it shall be sooner determined.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That a clerk shall be appointed by the said circuit courts respectively in each county, whose duty it shall be to issue process in all cases originating in his county, to keep and preserve the records of all the proceedings of the court therein, and to do and perform in the county all the duties which may be enjoined on him by law.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in the cases that were on the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, depending in the courts of common pleas in the respective counties, the parties or their attorneys shall be permitted to take all such measures for bringing them to trial that might have been taken if no change had taken place, and the said circuit courts respectively shall as far as possible proceed to the trial thereof in the same manner that the said courts of common pleas might legally have done, had no other change than a mere alteration of the terms taken place.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the said Judges appointed as aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall constitute a court, to be styled the court of appeals for Illinois territory, and shall hold two sessions annually at the town of Kaskaskia, in March and August, in every year, and continue in session until the business before them shall be completed, which court shall have appellate jurisdiction only, and to which appeals shall be allowed, and from which writs of error according to the principles of the common law, and conformably to the laws and usages of the said territory, may be prosecuted for the reversal of the judgments and decrees as well as of the said circuit courts, as of any inferior courts which now are or may hereafter be established by the laws of the said territory.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That a clerk shall be appointed by the said court of appeals, whose duty it shall be to issue process in all cases brought before the said court, where process ought to issue, and to keep and preserve the records of all the proceedings of the said court therein, and to do and perform all such duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That in all cases that were on the said thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen, depending in the general court of said territory, the parties or their attorneys shall be permitted to take all such measures for bringing them to a final decision that might have been taken if no change had taken place, and the said court of appeals shall, as far as practicable, proceed to the final determination thereof in the same manner that the said general court might legally have done had no other change than a mere alteration of the terms taken place.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That appeals may be prayed and writs of error taken out upon matters of law only, in all cases wherein they are now allowed by law, to the said court of appeals, and all writs of error shall be issued by the clerk of the said court of appeals, and made returnable to the said court at Kaskaskia, but no question upon appeal or writ of error shall be decided without the concurrence of two Judges at least.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the Legislature of the said territory shall have power to change the times of holding any of the courts required to be held by this act: Provided however, That the said Legislature shall not have authority to increase the number of sessions to be held by the said courts respectively, in conformity with the provisions of the preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That no Judge or Justice appointed under the authority of the government of the said territory, shall be associated with the aforesaid United States Judges when sitting as circuit court Judges aforesaid. This act to commence and be in force from and after the first day of April next.

March 3, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

FOREIGN.

New-York, July 24.

The ship Minerva-Smyth, capt. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, 10th of June, and brings Liverpool papers of that date, London papers of the 8th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 8th. A file of each is received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser. They contain a great mass of interesting matter, of which our limits will not permit us to give more than a brief outline.

Hostilities had not commenced on the Continent. Preparation on a scale of great magnitude continued to be making on either side, and in a very little time it was expected the powers would "Cry Havock!" and let slip the dogs of war.

Murad, the king of Naples, has ceased to reign. On the 11th May the British squadron entered the Bay of Naples, and the shipping and arsenals were surrendered. Whether the king escaped, or remained a prisoner, had not been ascertained. An account had reached the British government that he had been taken prisoner and sent to Vienna; another account represents him as having landed at Toulon; and private letters have been received from Paris in which

he is said to have actually arrived in that city.

The assembly of the Champ de-Mai was held at Paris on the last day of that month. Napoleon, it was expected would leave Paris for the frontiers on the 3d of July, two field equipages having been prepared for him.

The British House of commons, on the 5th June, voted an Address for a monument to the memory of sir Edward Pakenham.

A vessel had arrived at Falmouth, which left Baltimore on the 29th of April.

The Allied Monarchs had not departed from Vienna on the 27th of May.

The whole Russian force (consisting of 84,334 men 26,000 horses, and a great park of artillery) was far advanced towards the complete establishment of its communication with the Grand Austrian army on the right.

Although no act of hostility has been committed against Napoleon by land, the war appears to have commenced at sea. The British frigate Rhin, from Plymouth, on a cruise, has captured the French brig Alexis, from Rouen for Brest, doubtless acting under the orders of the Court of Admiralty.

The U. S. sloop of war Wasp is reported, in the London papers, to have sunk two British slops near Marinhani.

The English Indian ship Bengal, with a rich cargo, has been destroyed by an accidental first, and above twenty persons unfortunately perished. She was to have sailed on the following day for England.

The London Gazette of the sixth of June announces the appointment of the Hon. C. Bagot, to be envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States of America.

London, June 8.

Meeting of the French Legislative Body—spread of Insurrection—approaching departure of Bonaparte.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Sunday, and this morning those of Monday, the 5th, arrived. Bonaparte was expected to set out for head-quarters, at Laon, on Tuesday. He is preceded by Bertrand and Soult. They both left Paris on Monday night.

The House of Representatives met on the 4th, and proceeded to ballot for a President, when Count Lanjuinais was chosen by a large majority. The celebrated La Fayette, Merlin, Carnot, and several others were also candidates. Even in this early stage it will be seen by the report of the proceedings, that it has displayed an early republican spirit.

The House of Peers also met on the 4th inst. and was also occupied with business of form. The number of peers nominated by Bonaparte is 116.

Boston, July 23.—Noon.

Arrived this morning, the ship New Packet, from Liverpool. Sailed June 14th. Brings London papers to the 11th.

On the 20th of May a convention was signed for delivering up the Neapolitan Territory to the Allied Powers (Gaeta, Pescara, and Ancona excepted) for the purpose of being made over to Ferdinand IV. The Allied army were to take possession of Naples on the 23d.

The French frigate Melpomene, had been captured in the Bay of Naples, in attempting to violate the blockade.

The civil war continued to rage in France at the date of the last accounts. French funds at the lowest ebb to which they have yet fallen, viz 55 to 55 1-4.

It is stated that an action took place on the 23th May, in which Bonaparte's General (Travot) with 3000 men was routed with great loss.

Two French vessels sent into Plymouth had been given up by the British government and had sailed for Brest.

Murat, it was reported, had made good his escape, and had arrived at Paris.

In England, a new Loan is announced for forty-two millions.

Hostilities had not commenced, but were expected daily.

CHAMP DE MAI

The above mentioned papers contain likewise a very long and interesting account of the transactions which occurred at the meeting of the Champ de Mai. It is described as a national festival, at once magnificent and impressive. The Emperor's throne was placed in front of the military school, between two amphitheatres, in which 15,000 persons were seated. An altar was erected in the middle, and at the distance of 100 fathoms, was raised another detached throne which commanded the whole Champ de Mars. The Emperor having proceeded in magnificent procession to the Champ de Mars, seated himself on the throne amidst universal acclamation. Mass was then performed by the Archbishop de Tours. When Mass was over, the members of the deputations of the Electoral Colleges advanced to the throne and ascended the steps. They were about 5000 in number, and were presented by the Arch-chancellor of the Empire. One of the members, M. Dubois, representative of the department of Marins and Loire, then pronounced an address in the name of the French people. He commenced in the following manner: "Sire—The French people have decreed you the crown, which you abdicated without its consent; its suffrage now imposes upon you the duty of resuming it. A new contract has been formed between

the nation and your majesty. Assembled from all the quarters of the Empire around the table of the law, upon which we have just inscribed the will of the people—that will which is the only legitimate source of power—it is impossible for us to repeat the cry of France, of which we are the immediate organs, not to declare in the presence of Europe, to the august chief of the nation, what it expects of him and what he ought to expect from it."

The orator enquired what were the designs of the Allies, and what had occasioned their aggression? "We will not," he exclaimed, "have for our head him whom our enemies choose for us, but we will have him to whom they are adverse. They presume," he continued, "to prescribe you personally—You, Sire, who though so often master of their capitals, had generously re-established them on their tottering thrones! This hatred of our enemies strengthens our attachment to you. Were the meanest of our citizens proscribed, we ought to defend him with the same energy: he would be, like you, under the ægis of the law, and of the power of France."

The speaker then noticed the threatened invasion of France, "yet shut up in frontiers, which nature has not given us!" "Ought they not," he adds, "to be afraid of reminding us of very different times, and a very different state of things which however, might once more recur." "Because France," he asks, "determines to be France, must she be degraded, torn, dismembered; and is the fate of Poland reserved for us?" The speaker then declared the Allies to cloak fatal designs under the mask of the sole intention of separating the Emperor from the nation. "They would no longer be able (says the speaker) to believe our oaths—we could no longer believe their promises. Titles—the feudal system—privileges—all that is odious to us were evidently the aim and bottom of their thoughts."

This energetic speech concludes in the following words—"Sire, nothing is impossible, nothing will be spared, to secure honor and independence, those goods more dear than life! Every thing will be done to repel an ignominious yoke. We say it to nations—may their chiefs hear us! If they accept your offers of peace, the French people will expect from your administration, strong, liberal, and paternal motives to console it for the sacrifice which peace has cost us; but if they will leave us only a choice between war and shame, the whole nation rises entire for war; it is ready to extricate you from the offers, perhaps too moderate, which you have made to spare Europe a new convulsion. Every Frenchman is a soldier. Victory will attend your Eagles; and our enemies, who reckon upon our divisions, will soon regret having provoked us."

At the conclusion of this speech, the Champ de Mars, resounded with shouts of "Vive le Nation!—Vive le Empereur." The Arch-chancellor then proclaimed the result of the votes, by which the additional Act of the Constitution of the Empire is accepted almost unanimously. These were 1,282,357 affirmative, and 4,207 negative votes. The chief of the Heralds at arms then declared the acceptance of the additional Act by the French People.—New acclamations were heard from every part. The Grand Chamberlain placed a table before the throne, on which was laid the additional Act, and the Arch-chancellor delivered a pen to Prince Joseph who presented it to the Emperor, and His Majesty invested with his signature the act of promulgation of the Constitution. The table being removed, the Emperor seated and covered, addressed the assembly. He said, "Emperor, Consul, Soldier, I hold every thing from the people.—In prosperity, in adversity, in the field of battle, in council, on the throne, in exile, France has been the sole and constant object of my thoughts and actions. Like that King of Athens, I sacrificed myself for my people, in the hope of witnessing the realization of the promise given to guaranty to France her natural integrity—her honours and her rights." The Emperor concluded his address in the following energetic terms, "Frenchmen, you are about to return into your departments. Tell the citizens that circumstances are arduous!—that with union, energy, and perseverance, we shall come off victorious from that struggle of a great people with its opposers; that future generations will severely scrutinize our conduct; that a nation has lost every thing when it has lost its independence. Tell them, that the foreign Kings whom I raised to the throne, or who are indebted to me for the preservation of their crowns; who all, in the time of my prosperity, courted my alliance and the protection of the French people, are now aiming all their blows at my person. If I did not see that it is against the country that they are really directed, I would place at their disposal this life against which they manifest such animosity. But tell the citizen also, that while the French shall retain for me the sentiments of love, of which they give so many proofs this rage of our enemies will be impotent."

"Frenchmen, my will is that of the people; my rights; my honour, my glory, my happiness can never be distinct from the honour, the glory and the happiness of France."

His Majesty's speech was received with demonstrations of the warmest emotions, and when he had done speaking, the Archbishop of Bourges, approached the throne, and kneeling, presented the N. Testament to the Emperor who took the oath in these terms, "I swear to observe the constitutions of the empire,

and to make them to be observed."—The Prince Arch-Chancellor then at the foot of the throne, first pronounced the oath of obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the Emperor.—The assembly repeated, unanimously, "We swear it." During this speech and taking the oath, the members of the central deputation seated themselves on the throne, about the Emperor, who was surrounded by them as a father by his family.—Te Deum was sung after the oath, and the deputies retired from the throne. The emperor having then laid aside the Imperial robe, advanced to the first steps of the throne, and on delivering the Eagle and Colours to the National Guard, called upon them to "swear to defend them at the price of your blood."

Universal cries of "We swear it" resounded throughout the enclosure, and it was amid those acclamations, and surrounded by the Eagles of all the armed corps of France, that the Emperor went with his whole retinue to place himself on the elevated throne in the middle of the Champ de Mars. There he gave the Eagles to the presidents of the departments and of the arrondissements, and to the chiefs of the Guards. All the troops then surrounded the throne, the officers standing in the first line.—The Emperor said—"Soldiers of the National Guards of Paris—Soldiers of the Imperial Guards! I confide to you the Imperial Eagle with the National Colours. You swear to perish if necessary, to defend it against the enemies of the country and of the throne. (The whole army, assembled around the throne, was within hearing, and interrupted the Emperor with a thousand times repeated cries of—"We swear it.") You swear never to acknowledge any other rallying sign.—(Unanimous cries again resounded of "We swear it.") The drums beat and silence was restored.)

You soldiers of the National Guard of Paris, swear not to suffer the enemy again to pollute the capital of the great nation. It is to your valor I shall confide it. Cries of "we swear," were repeated a thousand and a thousand times. And you, soldiers of the imperial guard, you swear to surpass yourselves in the campaign that is about to open, and die all of you, rather than suffer foreigners to come and dictate laws to the country. The acclamations, the shouts of "we swear it," resounded again, and were repeated throughout the whole extent of the Champ de Mars.

IMPERIAL SESSION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS.

Paris, Wednesday, June 7.

At 3 o'clock, the members of the Chamber of Peers, and those of the Council of State, were introduced by deputations, and took their places; the Peers on the first four rows of benches, on the right of the throne, and the Councilors of State on the two first benches on the left. The Representatives occupied all the rest of the Hall, into which no stranger was admitted. The galleries, which are generally public, and into which no persons came, except with tickets, were filled with about 300 persons. A large Tribune was reserved for Madame, the Emperor's Mother, the Princess Hortense, and the ladies of their court. The seat of her Imperial Highness Princess Joseph remained vacant. At half past 4, the Emperor, preceded by Herald at Arms, Pages, Ministers, Marshals, and the two Princes his brothers, entered amidst unanimous acclamations. All the spectators rose spontaneously.

His majesty seated himself on the Throne, having Prince Joseph on his right, and Prince Lucien on his left. Cardinal Fesch was seated on a chair; on the right, the Arch Chancellor presented to the Emperor the members of the two Chambers, that they might take the oath before him. M. Cauchy, Secretary to the Chamber of Peers, and Medoch, Secretary to the Chamber of Representatives, called on each member in succession, and they all took the same oath that had been agreed on at the sitting of yesterday. Among the Marshals present at the ceremony, we observed the Duke of Corneglianac, the Duke of Dalmatia, the Duke of Dantz, the Prince of Easing, and the Prince of Eckmuhl.

The ceremonial being concluded, the Emperor uncovered himself and saluted the assembly: and being again covered, pronounced a discourse, of which we have been fortunate enough to collect the words:—

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers, Gentlemen of the Chamber of Representatives, "For three months past, circumstances and the confidence of the people invested me with unlimited power. At this moment the most anxious wish of my heart is accomplishing. I have just commenced the constitutional monarchy.

Men are too feeble to secure the future; institutions alone fix the destinies of nations. Monarchy is necessary to France, to guarantee the liberty, the independence and the rights of the people.

Our constitutions are scattered: one of our most important occupations will be to consolidate them into one body, and co-ordinately to arrange them in one simple system. This labor will recommend the present epoch to future generations. I am anxious to see France enjoy all possible liberty; I say possible, because anarchy still leads to absolute government. A formidable coalition of kings assails our independence: their armies arrive on our frontiers.

The Melpomene frigate has been attacked and taken in the Mediterranean, after a sanguinary action with an English vessel of 74 guns! Blood has been shed during the peace!

Our enemies rely upon our internal divisions. They excite and foment civil war. Risings have taken place; communications are held with Ghent, as with Goblentz in 1792. Legislative measures are indispensable. I place unreserved confidence in your patriotism, your intelligence, and your attachment to my person.

The liberty of the press is inherent in the existing constitution; no change can be made in that respect without altering the whole of our political system; but repressive laws are necessary, more especially in the actual state of the nation. I recommend this important subject to your meditations.

My Ministers will acquaint you with the situation of our affairs. The finances would be in a satisfactory state,

but for the increased expenditure rendered requisite by existing circumstances. Nevertheless, all might be met, if the receipts comprised in the budget would all be realised within the year; my minister will direct your attention to the means of arriving at this result.

It is possible that the first duty of the Prince may soon call me, at the head of the children of the nation to combat for our country. The army and myself will do our duty.

Do you Peers and Representatives, give the nation the example of confidence, energy and patriotism; and like the senate of the great people of antiquity, resolve to die rather than survive the dishonor and degradation of France. The sacred cause of the country shall triumph."

This discourse was followed by cries of Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice! Vive la Famille Imperiale! Vive la Patrie! Vive la Nation!—The same acclamations the same transports followed his majesty when passing through the crowd of deputies as he left the Hall. The President re-conducted the Emperor, at the head of the deputation. Returning to the assembly, he declared the sitting to be terminated, and that of the morrow would commence at noon. The order of the day will probably be the nomination of a commission to draw up an address to his majesty.

The Paris papers present a long and highly interesting debate in the French chamber of representatives, of the 5th and 6th June, in which a strong attachment appeared to manifest itself, of identifying the Emperor with the government and army; the discussions closed by voting the form of an oath, swearing fidelity to him, as the legitimate head of the state, and first tie of the union.

PARIS, June 8.—Gen. Bellard, who was at Naples at the time of the capitulation of that city, made a treaty in behalf of all Frenchmen who were there at that time.

All the equipages of the Emperor have set out, one part for Laon, the other for Stratsburg.

A part of the equipages of the allied sovereigns has arrived at Frankfurt.

King Murat was furnished with an English passport to come in safety to France.

The King of Sardinia has just published a decree obliging all foreigners to quit Piedmont.

The King of Naples landed at Cannes on the 25th of May. That Prince owes his misfortunes entirely to the cowardice of the Neapolitan troops. On entering his capital he soon found it was impossible to maintain himself there. He left it on Horseback on the 20th May, and having proceeded along the coast in front of the island of Istria, he embarked on board a vessel belonging to the island of Elba, which conveyed him in five days to Cannes. After his departure from Naples the Austrians entered the city, and the English the port. The Queen had retired to one of the fortresses, where she capitulated with the English. She embarked on the 21st for Toulon on board of an English vessel. Two Italian officers who left Naples at the same time as the Queen arrived on the 29th May at Toulon, with Gen. Bellard and the Prince of Rocca Romana, on board of an Elbese pink.

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOSEPH WALKER, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Chesapeake, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room. 47-tf Lexington, November 20.

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready combed, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington. LEWIS SANDERS.

November 11, 1814. 46

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Circuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts. He will particularly attend to the collection of such monies as he may obtain judgments for when requested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lexington. April 3. 1814

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goal. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourself. J. LAMSON.

May 13. 20

A Stocking Hosiery Wanted.

A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will get constant employment and liberal wages, by applying at the Gazette Office, or to the subscriber opposite Mrs. Russell's new building. RICHARD K. DOWLING.

April 16, 1815. 16-

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh, Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them. Pittsburgh, May 6.

Notice.

As the subscriber intends to go or send to Philadelphia about the first day of July, next, those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book-account, will please make use of the present notice by calling at his store and discharging their respective dues previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will find their debts lodged with suitable officers for collection. WM. LEAVY.

May 10. 20

Just Received

Best Malaga Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also, Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c. Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK. Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHERBY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel. Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive. Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey. J. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-18

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

Henry Payne,
James True, &
Levi L. Todd,

Are duly elected to represent the county of Fayette, in the next Legislature.

Messrs. Crawford and Bayard have arrived at New-York, the latter in a very low state of health.—They left Messrs. Clay and Gallatin in London.

Our Mediterranean squadron have captured an Algerine Frigate and Schooner.

To the politeness of Mr. Worsley, we are indebted for the loan of a paper containing Lord Wellington's official account of a Great Battle in Europe, from which we have made the following extracts:

WATERLOO, June 19, 1815.

My Lord—Bonaparte having collected the 1st 2d 3d 4th and 6th corps of the French Army and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobbe, on the Sambre, at day light in the morning.

I did not hear of these events, till the evening of the 15th and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march; and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters, to prove that the enemy's movements upon Charleroy was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Russian posts from the Sambre on that day; and Gen. Zieten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroy retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal prince Blucher, concentrated the Prussian army upon Sambre, holding the villages in front of his position, of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march, along the road from Charleroy towards Brussels, and on the same evening, the 15th attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Wiemer, posted at Franche, and forced it back to the farm house on the same road, called les Quatre Bras.

The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this Brigade with another from the same division, under Gen. Purpouchir, and in the morning early, regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication, leading from Nivelles and Brussels, with Marshal Blucher's position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon les Quatre Bras, and the 8th division under Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, arrived at about half past two in the day, followed by the corps under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blucher, with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps, and a corps of Cavalry under Gen. Kellerman, with which he attacked our post at les Quatre Bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army under Gen. Bulow, had not joined, and I was unable to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to gain possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of Infantry and cavalry supported by numerous and powerful artillery, but all were repulsed in the most decided manner.

Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive, by the enclosed return; and I have particularly to regret his serene highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambre, he at last found himself so weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the 4th corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back and concentrate his army upon Wavre; & he marched in the night after the battle was over.

This movement of the Marshal's, rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part; and I returned from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo, next morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blucher. On the contrary, a patrol which I sent to Sambre in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrol advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following with a large body of cavalry brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroy and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Meike Braine, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied.

In front of the right centre, and near the Neville road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougomont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre, we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blucher, at Wavre, through Ohain; and the Marshal had promised me, that in case we were attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the 3d corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blucher, on a range of heights within our front, in the course of the 17th and yesterday morning; and about ten o'clock, he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougomont. I had occupied that post with a detachment of General Byng's brigade of guards, which was in a position in its rear, and it was for some time under the command of Lieut. Col. McDonnell, and afterwards of Col. Home; and I am happy to add, was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by those brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated attacks of large bodies of the enemy, to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre, was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry, occasionally mixed, but sometimes separately, which were made upon it. In one of the attacks, the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, the detachment, or light battery of the Legion which occupied it, had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these at-

tacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and 1st Dragoon Guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners with an Eagle.

These attacks were repeated until about 7 in the evening, when they made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest was defeated, and having observed that the troops retreated from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of Gen. Bulow's corps by Ensuerment upon Planchenost and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his command, and as Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person with a corps of our army to the left of our line by Ohain. I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his positions on the heights, & fled in the utmost confusion; leaving behind him as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of our troops, who had been engaged during 12 hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night; he has sent me word this morning that he had taken 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard, and several carriages, baggage &c. belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your Lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss—and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense.

I send with this dispatch, 2 Eagles, taken by the troops in this station.

British Officers killed and Wounded.

KILLED.

Duke of Brunswick Oels.

Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton.

Lt. Gen. Sir H. Ponsonby.

4 Colonels—5 Lt. Col.—7 Majors—13

Captains—2 Lieutenants—2 Ensigns.

WOUNDED.

His R. H. the Prince of Orange G. C.

B. severely.

Lt. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge G. C.

B. right leg amputated.

Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Alter, K. C. B.

severely.

Lt. Gen. Cock, right leg amputated.

Lt. Gen. Sir E. Barus, K. C. B. Adj.

Gen. severely.

Lt. Gen. Sir J. Kempt, K. C. B. slightly.

Lt. Gen. Sir Colin Halkitt, K. C. B.

severely.

Lt. Gen. Adams, severely.

Lt. Gen. Sir W. Dornibey K. C. B.

severely.

3 Colonels—17 Lt. Cols.—12 Maj.—

11 Captains—21 Lieut.

From the following letter which has been handed to us by a gentleman of this place, we are highly gratified in being able to announce

Colonel James Johnson as a candidate for the office of Governor of this state, at the ensuing election. The high and distinguished merit of Colonel Johnson, as a soldier and a statesman, and his services both in the field and in the public councils, are too well known, to require any eulogium from our pen.

GREAT CROSSINGS, July 25, 1815.

"Your favour of the 21st inst. has been received, in which I am requested to become a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of this state. The partiality of my fellow citizens has induced a number of them to make the same request—to which hitherto, I have declined yielding, on account of my private affairs. But no sacrifice that such a compliance can involve, would induce me to refuse my name for this or any other public station, where I believed I had the confidence of a majority of my fellow countrymen, and they desired a tender of my services; and as this can only be ascertained by yielding to the solicitations of those who have expressed that confidence, and desired my services, I cannot refuse my name to be used on this occasion. But a sense of duty alone could induce me to tender my services at this time, for a trust so important; I indulge the hope that an individual may yet be selected, in whom the public have equal confidence, & who may serve them with greater ability. I cannot conclude without expressing the grateful emotions produced by the confidence which my friends repose in me.

With sentiments of sincere respect, your fellow-citizen,

JAMES JOHNSON.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the

U. S. Artillery, to his friend, in N. York, dated Bay of Gibraltar, June 15.

"We have heard various news of the enemy; but have ascertained pretty certainly that he is now at Cape de Gat, waiting for the remainder of the sum of \$500,000 demanded of the Spanish government, which has been partly paid him. It is calm now—but the wind springs up, we shall expect to find the enemy to-morrow. His force is 3 brigades and some small craft."

From Jamaica Papers to the 27th July.

KINGSTON, JUNE 15.

Extract of a letter dated Panama,

17th May

"The mercantile state of this place continues the same. At Lima there has

been received a royal decree, in which his majesty commands all goods of British manufacture remaining on hand three months after the issuing of said decree, to be sold without fail to the Philippine company, and if the holder of said goods should not comply with this decree, he must return them to the port or place whence they came."

JUNE 26.—His majesty's ship Tanais, of 38 guns, capt. James arrived at Port Royal on Saturday, in five days from Carthage.

Extract of a letter from Carthage, dated the 19th June, 1815.

"You will learn from passengers who proceed from hence in the Tanais frigate, the actual state of the interior of this country, and I can assure you that I have now not the least dread of the Spanish expedition. The few Indians and other desperate bands of the people of color and blacks, who united with the Spaniards, have had temerity enough to enter Baranquilla and Mompez: they have been compelled to retreat to the Cienega of Santa Martha, leaving brig general Palacios in possession of Mompez, and col. Rieux now commands at Baranquilla, col. Cortes being sick at present.

"The last express from Santa Fe brings favorable intelligence, and fully confirms prior accounts that every thing is tranquil in that quarter.

"Some of the merchants here are now very sorry for having been so precipitate as to send off their goods, and they are generally determined to remain here.—Some are now preparing to proceed into the interior. Brig. gens. Castello and Palacios are on the best terms."

BULLATIN OF THE INDEPENDENT ARMY, ON THE MAGDALENA.

Carthage, June 16.

Extract of a letter from the commandant gen.

of the army on the Magdalena.

"The enemy are posted at the fort of Carabano, with a part of their light troops, and in spite of the threats they have held out and the panic with which they have struck the inhabitants of Baranquilla, they are on the point of falling back on Cienega.

"I have been informed, by our spies at Sabana Grande, that the inhabitants of Mompez have put to the sword the royalist garrison that was in that city. The unhappy victims are variously numbered; some accounts say 200, some 500; one woman alone killed five men with her own hands.

"This news is confirmed by the spies of Malambo, who have heard it at Cienega."

The important European news, published in our columns to day, requires no explanatory comments, though its great features excite as much reflection as admiration. The august popular convocation, which, according to the customs of the Franks, used to be held in a great plain in the open air, (the assembly being from the time and place of meeting called the Field of May, this great assembly has been held and the new government fully organized. What a contrast does it form with that focus of intrigue, effrontery, hypocrisy and tyranny, the congress of Vienna! The one recognizing popular rights, the other proscribing them; the one building up the fabric of civilization, the other pulling it down. "Emperor, consul, soldier," says Bonaparte, "I hold every thing of THE PEOPLE." Here is no foolish jargon about the "pomp of heraldry," about pedigree, about a long line of "illustrious" kings; there is an open unequivocal recognition of the only legitimate sovereignty, the sovereignty of the people. Whilst FRANCE remains faithful to such opinions, she is safe. Her will is proclaimed; it only remains to support her revolutionary force. Great disturbance has been fomented in the interior; but taking a general view of her situation it appears most favorable to a great display of power, of which fervor is the certain harbinger.—Columbian.

The Brussels and Louis XVIIIth Gazettes have become as proverbially infamous, as in those days when the "Devil and the Brussels Gazette," was the rallying word of England against the Bourbons; they some days ago informed us that prince B. had been arrested in Bavaria, for having attempted to return, or to escape to France; (prince B. was the captain of the life guards of Louis the XVIII.) mark the curious incidents—on accidents! The Brussels Gazette of the 9th June, announces that prince Berthier was killed by a fall from a window in the palace where he resided. Berthier arrested fifteen days before for having attempted to return to France!—Berthier killed by a fall from a window!—Look for the commentary—read it in the declaration of the allies against the adherents of Napoleon! Read the proclamation of the pious son of St. Louis, who promised a reward of two millions to any honest and faithful royalist who would bring him the head of Napoleon.

Marshal Victor was on his way to France also—and reached Aix-la-Chapelle but he also had a fall from a window. Clarke, who intimated a similar inclination, has not been heard of—they have probably followed the emperor Paul of Russia.

Cobbett said formerly—"sometimes by fire," and if the freedom of the boasted English press would suffer it, he might now add "sometimes by a fall from a window, we get rid of our enemies."

Who will now pretend to form an opinion of the profound policy and diplo-

matic sagacity of my lord Castlereagh? On motion of general Gascoigne, for erecting a monument to general Packenham, lord Castlereagh objected to it, on account of the unfortunate result of the affair at New-Orleans; but by the last accounts from England, it is said that parliament granted a certain sum for the erection of a monument to general Packenham, on the motion too of lord Castlereagh himself; to give that monument its best moral effect, the epitaph to be inscribed on this tomb, should be in gold characters—and consist of the following expressive words—BEAUTY AND BOOTY.

Since the virtuous prince regent has been pleased to grant the several regiments, who served in the late war in America, the permission of having inscribed on their colors the word NIAGARA, we would suggest to the painter the idea of adding to it the word INVINCIBLES, and under it to have inscribed YORK, PLATTSBURG, LA TRANCHE, CHIPPEWAY, ERIE, CHAMPLAIN, ORLEANS, &c. in order to fill the head of John Bull with correct ideas of Yankee geography, and by way of illustration, our cock-boats might be painted on the reverse of their colors, under a British flag surmounted by the American gridiron, with the words MACDONALD, GUERRIERE, JAVA, PEACOCK, EPERVIER, FROLIC, CYANE, LEVANT, PENGUIN, &c. &c. The effect would be as fine as the monument to Beauty and Booty.—Aurora.

London, May 17.

SUBSIDIES TO FOREIGN POWERS.

An official account has been laid before the House of Commons, of the amount of all grants of money, either as a subsidy, or by way of loan, from the commencement of the year 1793, to the end of the year 1814, that is, during the late just and necessary war, as it has been called.

The whole amount in round numbers is, forty-five millions, two hundred and eighty-nine thousand, four hundred and seventy six pounds (And this is stated only as far as the account can be made out.) Of this enormous sum.

Germany has received	£ 7,966,666
The German Princes	700,000
Austria	2,414,891
Russia	5,275,158
Prussia	3,376,162
Spain	5,103,476
And Portugal	10,533,350

The remainder has been given to Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse D'Armstadt, Baden, Brunswick, Bavaria, Sardinia, Denmark, Sweden, Sicily, the Prince of Orange, Morocco, and France.

THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of preparation making for a play never performed here, there will be no performance this evening. On TUESDAY EVENING, August 15

Will be presented, a very celebrated Comedy, in five acts, written by Thomas Morton Esq. author of Speed the Plough, &c. performed several nights successively, in New-York and Philadelphia, to crowded audiences, the best criterion of its merit, called

Town & Country, Which is Best.

Cosey,	Mr. Collins.
Reuben Glenroy,	Morgan.
Plastic,	Jefferson.
Trot,	Cargill.
Captain Glenroy,	Ludlow.
Williams,	Anderson.
Ross,	Beale.
JACKY HAWBUCK,	BLISSET.
Rev. Owen Glenroy.	

Mrs. Trot,	Mrs. Barrett.
Mrs. Glenroy,	Blisset.
Rosalie,	Turner.
Goody Hawbuck,	Milner.

END OF THE PLAY, The Original Epilogue, By Cosey and Trot, advocates for Town and Country.

After which, a favorite Musical Farce, called Of Age To-morrow, Or, The Old German Soldier.

For particulars, see Bills.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday, the 5th of September, at two o'clock, on Robert Boggs's Farm, two miles west of the Cross Plains, on the head of Boggs's Fork of Boone's Creek, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, at one year's credit, giving bond and approved security, Cows, Steers, Horses, Mules, and a number of Sheep of every blood.

34-2p August 14, 1815.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Left the subscriber on the 8th inst. a Negro Man named SAM, about 22 years of age—he is low and well set, big head and very bow-legged, he is black, and has a scar split up between his toes on the left foot, by the cut of an axe—he had on a wool hat, cotton shirt, tow linen overalls, blue cloth waistcoat, with very small plated buttons, a pale mixed home made cotton coat, a dark coloured twill roundabout. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state of Kentucky and brought home to me, or confined in any jail so I get him, or ten Dollars if in this state, and all reasonable charges paid.

LITTLEBERRY ELLIS.

August 14, 1814. 34.

For Sale A TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING EIGHTY-IX & A HALF ACRES, [Half a mile from Cythiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of

JOHN EADS. Lexington, May 1.—18

George Shannon, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Heck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

Bills of Lading For Sale.

Sale at Auction.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidders, ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

THAT VALUABLE

MERCANTILE STAND,

Opposite the Court House, Main st. Lexington. SUCCESSIVELY occupied by James and David Macconin, William N. Lane and Co and the subscriber. The lot is about 33 1/2 feet on Main street, running to Water street, fronting on the latter, about 3 1/2 feet. The house on Main street is said to be the best built in the western country; front the whole size of the lot and about 45 feet back, contains a store room, and a room and passage on the first floor, two rooms elegantly finished, with a circular door between on the second, and three good lodging rooms on the third—attached to it is a large back building containing six rooms, smoke house, &c.—On Water street, there is a three story brick house, well built—about 22 by 40 feet, with cellar. The stand on Main street is considered one of the best in the place, for business; and the new market house now fixing on Water street, must in a short time, render that equally so. The situation, with the flourishing state of the place, and the long credit of one, two, three, four and five years, with legal interest to be calculated on the notes, must render it a desirable object with every Merchant of capital in the western country—also to those Houses in the eastern states, who wish to make establishments here—the whole will be sold together or divided, as may suit purchasers.—The title to the property will be made indisputable, as soon as the payments are completed; possession given in 90 days after the sale note to be dated the 1st of July, last.

Thomas H. Pindell.

Lexington, August 7. 33

A pair of Pantaloon's,

WERE taken out of the house at the Columbian Inn, on Wednesday last the 9th inst. They are of fine Blue Cloth, worth from 15 to 17 dollars per yard.—Any person having or hearing of them, and leaving information at the Columbian Inn, shall be handsomely rewarded.

AUGUST 10, 1815. A. WILGUS.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Seth Maynard to the subscriber and record-d in the court of appeals, for the purpose of securing to John Fowler the amount of a negotiable note endorsed by him for said Maynard, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House door of Fayette County in Lexington. On Monday the 25th day of Sept. next, at 3 o'clock P. M.—A TRACT OF LAND of 2000 acres, lying in Knox county, Kentucky, on the waters of Yellow creek, patented to Thomas M. Fleming, and by him conveyed to said Maynard, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler the amount of said note, with interest and costs.

THOMAS BODLEY, Trustee.

August 14, 1815. 34-1m

The Eagle Little Brds. suffer to Sing.

When Fashion's triumph o'er her barbarous foes, First reared the Comb, immortal CUMMENS rose.

Each lock of many color'd hair, he drew Exhausted tongs, and then imagined new; Pale barbers saw him spurn their bounded reign; And grace and fashion waved on every crest.

Charles Cummens,

Lady's & Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser;

OPPOSITE CAPT. POSTLETHWAITE'S INN; INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a complete assortment of fine hair, and materials for Wigs and other hair-work which will be executed at the shortest notice.

He has also received the most elegant assortment of shaving materials ever brought into this country: having selected them himself, he will warrant them. Persons wishing to furnish themselves with good razors, will find it to their advantage to purchase of him, as they will be at liberty to exchange them till they are furnished with those they approve of. He has also for sale—Tooth Brushes, do Powder, Dressing Combs, Ivory do, Pocket dog Cloth Brushes, Head do, Whisker do, Pocket or Shaving glasses, Pomatum, Antique Oil, Gloves, Suspenders, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Windsor, Rose, Palm, Almond and other Soaps and Wash balls, tawezers, Dice and Dominoes, Lead Pencils, Sealing Wax, &c.

80 Dozen PLAYING CARDS, of first quality. 40 Boxes SPANISH SEGARS, all of which will be sold very low, and are all of the first quality.

34 August 14.

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have obtained the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorized to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.

JAMES PRENTISS,

THOS. G. PRENTISS.

August 14. 34

TAKEN UP by Edward Stevens living on the Cleveland landing road, about three miles from the mouth of Moon's creek, Fayette county, one sorrel Horse, four years old, fourteen hands high, blaze face, hipt on the right side, a blemish in the right eye, appraised to \$30, before this 13th day of May, 1815.

34-3p WILLIAM DAVENPORT, J. D.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The Courier, estimates the loss of killed and wounded, at 20,000, men—Jurome Bonaparte, is said to have been Killed.

It is said that the Austrians and Russians; having crossed the Rhine, are marching direct into the heart of France.



THE HANDLE.—A FINDER.

Some bucks in London, on a certain time,
Wishing to have a little merriment,
With one just landed from Columbia's clime,
One evening to a tavern with him went;
And there most sumptuously they did regale,
Their busy mouths; and much they did de-
stroy
Of beef, bread, mutton, cider, wine and ale;
For manfully they did themselves employ;
And all attentive to the stranger guest,
Of did they fill his glass, and oft his plate;
While witless he with pride and joy elate,
Thought never man such courteous friends
possessed.

At length, the feat of eating ended,
One of the company arose,
And pray'd the rest his absence to excuse,
"Mine uncle, dear quoth he, is very ill,
"And he this night, though sore against my
will,

"By me intreats to be attended."
All for his quick departure gave full consent,
He made a civil bow, and off he went.

Immediately two gentles more
Remembered they some business had to do,
But kindly begg'd the American not to go,
"Till they return'd—which would be in an
hour.

Two more the waiter call'd away;
So in the supper room did stay,
Of Britain's only one;

And while the Yankee look'd about,
He likewise unperceiv'd slept out
And left the wight alone.

Then did he see upon the sill
The glowing Landlord, with his yard-long bill,
Who very civilly demanded pay;
"Oh sir (he gentle y^e h^e surpris'd did say)
"Where is he? he is gone!

"They (quoth the Landlord snickering) all
are gone,
"And since you chuse to stay behind alone
"You pay for all the rest.

"(I thought I should know London y^e,
Our British bands are none to be fond of w^e,
Yes, yes, that fellow's skull must be well
made,

Who would in wit out do a British blade,"
Vext to the heart, the stranger mus'd a while,
Then turning round most sweetly he did smile
And say:

"Well Landlord, since this plaguy trick is
so,
I think to smooth my temper ere I go,
That you and I will take a glass together,
For so I value not my cash a feather,
So bring a bottle of your best I pray,"

"(I wish'd the landlord in a trice,
To fetch his old Champagne so soft and nice,
But when he with the bottle in did walk,
With sad surprise he started,

And a most useful exclamation made:
For lo! the y^e ung American had departed!
And nought had left to pay for the good
wine,

Save this short line,
Write on the table with a piece of chalk:
"A Yankee Handle for a British Blade."

MARRIED.—On the 24th of June, in
Caswell county, North Carolina, Mr.
William Graves, son of John Graves,
esq., to Miss Nancy Graves, daughter of
Azariah Graves.

The Graves' said,
Will yield their dead,
When Gabriel's trumpet shakes the skies,
But if God please,
From Graves like these
A dozen living folks may rise.

A Fashionable mode of Shopping.
Enter Miss Whimsical and her Sister. Have
you any Petticoat cloth Sir? Yes Miss, here is
a very fine piece. What is the price of it, Sir?
Two dollars and a half, Miss;—two dollars and
a half, Sir? Yes Miss, it is very fine. It will
not answer at that price, Sir—let me look at
some of your handsome silk velvets. What
colour Miss? Not any particular colour, Sir.
Here are several pieces of pink, green, orange
and scarlet, Miss. What is the price of this
piece of orange, Sir? Four dollars, Miss. Oh!
my patience! why I saw just such as this at
Mr. Ridges, for three and a half. Polly, do
you think this a handsome orange? No I don't
marry. I think Mr. Ridges is far the handsom-
est colour. You can give me a sample of it,
Sir—it is not for myself, and if the lady likes
it I will call and get it. Very well, Miss—if
you take it now you shall have it for three dol-
lars and three quarters. I will take four yards
and a half of it now if you will let it go at
three and a half. Very good, Miss, you may
take it—I will call again Sir.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Mothers, you are hereby urged by a
Father full of compassion for your in-
fants, not to suffer your Children to kick
the clothes off them in the night, which
is the alone cause of the Bowel Com-
plaint, so fatal to thousands.

The remedy is simple; let them sleep
in flannel overalls covering their feet and
bowels.—Monitor.

CONNECTICUT HOSPITALITY!
Several of the prisoners lately con-
fined in Dartmoor prison, who arrived in
the cartel ship Neptune, landed at New
Haven and proceeded on their way to
New-York. They were destitute of mo-
ney, and were obliged to beg for bread al-
ong the road. The sum of 6½ cents,
from each man, was demanded of them
at a toll bridge on the road, even after
their pitiable situation was made known.
At length the toll keeper generously con-
sented to take one of their hats, as a com-
pensation.

On Sunday the 12th ult. these poor &
unfortunate men were arrested, & thrown
into prison at Fairfield, Connecticut, for
travelling on foot on the Lord's Day!

Baltimore American.

The above is descriptive of the moral-
ity and piety of these canning men of Con-
necticut, who meet at convenient, and
make laws for their fellow-citizens, to put

them in the stocks for travelling on Sun-
day returned to their native country, after
gloriously fighting its battles, but by the
chance of war had been captured and
incarcerated in British dungeons, imme-
diately on their return to their native
shore, are treated with brutal and igno-
minious violence, by a race of their coun-
trymen who have instituted themselves
as inquisitors general over the morals of
the nation—and who, if suffered to per-
sue their schemes, would build, endow &
efficer, an inquisition in some one of their
principal towns, and have branches of it
in every village. These are the men,
who, in the day of national calamity and
war, anathematised the constituted au-
thorities from the pulpit, and by every
means in their power, endeavored to wea-
ken the arms of government, encourage
desertion, and raise the standard of re-
bellion. These are the wretches, who in
the gall and wormwood of their treache-
rous bosoms, arrests the honest defender
of his country's rights, and places him in
their prisons for travelling on foot on the
Sabbath, to reach the partner of his bo-
som, and his beloved family from whom
he has suffered years of cruel separation.

It would almost appear, from the fol-
lowing paragraph, that the vengeance of
heaven was directed against these hypo-
crites, for their professed devotion to mo-
rality and religion, while they openly aban-
doned the standard of the nation, rang-
ed themselves as her enemies, and aided
the assassins and vandal marauders of our
land, with all their energies.

New-London, July 6.—During a heavy
thunder squall, on Monday afternoon, the
people of the meeting house in the East
Society of Lyne, was struck with light-
ning, and the building wholly consumed.

If heaven, however, does not interfere
in time for the sentiment of the nation to
manifest itself, and not suffer a set of
mummers and mockers, who in a great
measure, are enemies to their country, to
shelter and screen themselves under a
mantle of hypocrisy, like a courtizan at a
masquerade.

Those men had no delicacy in a day of
war and national suffering to urge even a
separation of the states. We should
treat them now with no more indulgence
than they merit. They should be made
to embrace, and faithfully follow, the laws
of the United States—adopt, pursue, and
add to its interest and that of the general
government—otherwise we should pun-
ish them as a refractory child—or dis-
card them, "banishing them our house &
household goods."—Nat. Adv.

War Department, July 6th, 1815.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That separate proposals will be received
at the office of the Secretary of the Depart-
ment of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday
the last day of December next, for the supply
of all rations that may be required for the use
of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1816,
including, to the 1st day of June 1817,
within the states, territories and districts, fol-
lowing, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort
Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicini-
ties, and at any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity
of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and
on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michi-
gan.

2nd. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri ter-
ritories.

4th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the Mississippi territory, the state of
Louisiana, and their vicinities north of the
Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the district of Maine, and state of New-
Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-
Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of New-York.

10th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of New-York, south of the
Highlands, and including West-Point.

11th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of New-Jersey.

12th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Pennsylvania.

13th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and
the district of Columbia.

14th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Virginia.

15th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Georgia.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of
salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour
one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the
rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vine-
gar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and
one half of candles to every hundred rations.
The prices of the several component parts of
the ration shall be specified, but the United
States reserve the right of making such altera-
tions in the price of the component parts of
the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price
of each part thereof bear a just proportion to
the proposed price of the whole ration. The
rations are to be furnished in such quantities

that there shall at all times, during the term
of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the
consumption of the troops for six months in
advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if
the same shall be required. It is also to be
permitted to all and every of the comman-
dants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at
seasons, which the same can be transported,
or at any time, in case of urgency, such sup-
plies of like provisions in advance, as in the
discretion of the commander shall be deemed
proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to
be at the expense and risk of issuing the sup-
plies to the troops, and that all losses sustain-
ed by the depredations of the enemy, or by
means of the troops of the United States, shall
be paid by the United States at the price of
the article cartured or destroyed as aforesaid,
on the depositions of two or more persons of
credible characters, and the certificate of a
commissioned officer, stating the circumstance
of the loss, and the amount of the articles for
which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United
States, of requiring that none of the supplies,
which may be furnished under any of the pro-
posed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-
plies which have been, or may be furnished
under the contract now in force, have been
consumed.

A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers, who are
authorised to publish the laws of the United
States, are requested to insert the foregoing
advertisement, once a week for two months.

A Female Servant.

Wanted a Negro Woman of about
twenty years of age, accustomed to
house business. For such a one a liberal
price will be given. Apply to the
printer.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my pasture, on the night of the 27th
of June last, a Dark Bay Horse, 7 years
old, 14 hands 3 inches high, a small star in his
forehead, and Roman nose. I will give \$10 for
the horse, or for information so that I get him
again. GEORGE LINGENFELDER.
Fayette County, August 5th. 32-3p

Valuable Property
TO RENT.

TO RENT, for any number of years, that
Valuable Property, lying on the corner of
Main Cross and Front streets, Maysville, Ky.
now occupied by the subscriber. The two
houses will be rented together or separately,
as may be desired. One is a two story frame,
immediately on the corner—and is one of the
best situations for a store or public house in
Maysville. The other is a stone house adjoin-
ing, one story high, on Front street; apper-
taining to which is a brick bake house, one
story high. Those desirous of renting, will
find it to their advantage by calling on him &
reviewing the property.

RALPH DAVIS.
Maysville, July 30th, 1815. 52-3t

WILLIAM HARRY,
Wagon Maker and Black-Smith.

AT the Pond, on the Limestone road, lately
the residence of Mr. William Wright—
informs his friends and the public generally
that he carries on the above businesses in all
their various branches—Waggon, Carts,
Ploughs, Axes, Hoes, &c. &c.—made and
repaired, on the shortest notice, in the best
manner, and on the most reasonable terms.—
The highest price given for Waggon Timber.
Wanted, two or three good Journeymen, to
either of the above occupations. Also, three
or four smart, active Boys, as Apprentices.—
Entertainment and Grain for Waggoners.
32-3w August 3d, 1815.

FOR SALE,
THE HALF OF THAT
Elegant Corner Lot,

Situated on Main street, nearly opposite to
Mr. Coleman's Brewery, and being separated
from the public burying ground by a small
street. It has a good hewed log house with a
stone chimney. Payment will be required,
one third in hand, and the remainder in six,
twelve and eighteen months. Terms may be
known on application to

CORNELIUS COYLE or
WILLIAM LEAVY.
Lexington, August 7. 33-3t

LEXINGTON
White Lead Manufactory.

THE President and Directors of the Lexington
White Lead Manufactory Company, have
the pleasure of informing the public, that the works
of the Company are in complete and successful
operation in the manufacturing of Dry-White Lead,
which they warrant unmixt with Whiting or any
other substance whatever, and pledge themselves
that the quality in every respect is, and shall con-
tinue to be, superior to any imported from Europe.
They also will in a few weeks be prepared to man-
ufacture White Lead ground in Oil, Red Lead,
Litharge, Patent Yellow, and Sugar of Lead.—
From the abilities of Mr. Turner, their manager, in
every branch of the business, the Company feel con-
fident of being able to supercede the necessity of
the importation from abroad of those articles.—Or-
ders from the Western, Southern, and Eastern
Merchants, are respectfully invited.

B. METCALFE,
Agent for the Company.
Lexington, April 26, 1815. 18-8

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross
street, and flatter themselves from their
experience in the first shops in New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish
their work in a style not inferior to any here-
before finished in the western country. Orders
respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-1t

BOARDING SCHOOL
For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful ac-
knowledgments to those who have so liberally pa-
tronized her during a residence of Eight years in
Lexington, and announces to them and the public,
her intention of recommencing her School on Mon-
day, the 27th inst.

Terms as usual.
March 11, 1815.

Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DA-
VID A. SAYRE into partnership in his
Plating Establishment, the business in future
will be carried on under the firm of Woodruff &
Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders
will be thankfully received and punctually at-
tended to by

WOODRUFF & SAYRE.
Lexington, July 28th, 1815. 31-

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill
or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general
assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with
CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMBS,
SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITIES,
And on as liberal terms as circumstances will
admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attend-
ed to on the shortest notice.
8 February 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those hav-
ing any demands against said firm, are request-
ed to call for payment—those indebted are also
requested to call and discharge their accounts
or they will be put into an officer's hands for
collection.

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
Sept. 19. 38

N. B.—The business will be continued at
the old stand by
J. LOWRY.

Take Notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the stable of
James Eades, in Lexington, on Monday night,
the first of May, 1815, a handsome Gray Horse,
between 6 and 7 years old, shod all round, branded
on the near shoulder and buttock, E S—He was bought
out of a drove that came from Cumberland—per-
haps, if not stolen, has come to town, and is now
Any person taking up said horse, and bringing him to
me, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

THOMAS C. EADES.
Lexington, 19th May, 1815. 21-1t

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and
the public in general, that they intend car-
rying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork,
one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding
factory. They will attend at the following
places on the 1st day of every court, for the
reception of cloth, which shall be returned on
the succeeding court days completely finished,
viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at
Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj.
Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Ma-
dison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates'
Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be
attended to with due respect and prompt-
ness when passing to and from Richmond. The
subscribers flatter themselves, from the superi-
ority of their establishment, to be able to fin-
ish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and
hope to merit a reasonable share of public pa-
tronage.

HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Sale at Auction.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1815,
Will be sold at auction, the

Household Furniture

Of George Geib, at his dwelling house, formerly
occupied by Mr. John T. Mason, on Main Cross
street, a mile north of the court house. Terms—
Cash for all sums under \$20—over that amount,
one year's credit; negotiable approved paper, sat-
isfactorily endorsed.—Articles as follow:

An elegant Malogony Side Board, new and of the
latest fashion, an elegant fashionable Looking Glass,
Secretary, Bureau, Dining Table, Breakfast ditto
Two Kitchen ditto, two small ditto, three high post
Bed Steads, two common ditto, a Crub, Cot, 1
do of Yellow, 1 dozen Fancy Chairs, 1 do Green and
1 do of Yellow, 1 pair of large Brass And-Irons,
Fender, Shovel and Tongs, 1 do of small ditto ditto
Kitchen Furniture, a pair of Plated Candlesticks, 1
do of Brass do 6 Cows in milk, two of which are
English, 4 Calves. The said Geib being about to
leave the neighborhood of Lexington, the above ar-
ticles will be sold without reserve.

D. BRADFORD, Auct.
31

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their ad-
vantage to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes &
Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and
real estate given as security. Refer to
DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.
Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-1t

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING
COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as
also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM
WHITEMORE & CO. Boston, that having ex-
tended their machinery for striking all kinds of
Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular
supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW
CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and
HATTERS JACKS—ALSO MACHINE CARDS,
FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warrant-
ed of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faith-
fully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery,
may be had of the above Manufacture at
LEWIS SANDERS',
Lexington.

March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

Plastering & Stucco-ork.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,
[From Charleston, South Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington
and the adjacent country, that he has commenced
the above business in all its various branches—
Such as Stucco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices,
plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or or-
namented; colouring walls in various water colours;
cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neat-
est manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all
or any of which, he will execute in the most expe-
dient and superior style, and on the most reason-
able terms. Those who wish to employ him, will
please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the
corner of Mulberry and Short-street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11-4t

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sax-
dets, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

The Great Question Examined.

Persons holding subscription papers to the a-
bove work, are earnestly solicited to forward them
to this office, that the work may immediately be
put to press.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dis-
solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes
the liberty of informing his friends that he has
commenced a separate establishment next door
to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexing-
ton, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be
used to accommodate those who may favor him
with their orders—and the usual attention to
customers. Hats of the first quality only, al-
ways on hand, for those who may please to
call.

41 Hiram Shaw.

FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT
near the state house in the town of Frank-
fort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.
TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-1t

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the
town of Lexington, will practice LAW in the County
and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be con-
sulted at his office on Main-street, next door above
Maceon's Book Store, and a few doors above the
Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-10ct.

I have just received a quantity of

Loaf Sugar,
OF PRIME QUALITY,
and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.
BARTH. BLOUNT.
January 28, 1815. 5-1t

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
PLANK AND SCANTLING,
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;
For which a liberal price will be given.
R. B. SPALDING.
N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey-
men House Joiners, of steady habits.
Lex. January 8, 1815. 3 R. B. S.

HERAN & MAXWELL
HATTERS.

CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-
street.—They flatter themselves they will be
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken
by MCALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them.
They earnestly request all those who are in arrears-
ages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first
day of April next, or they will be compelled to
adopt other measures, which are peculiarly dis-
agreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-4t.

DAVID TODD has recommenced the prac-
tice of Law, and will punctually attend the
Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His
office is three doors below Frazer's corner to-
wards 1st Street.

Those indebted to him on Store accounts,
are requested to call and settle them, in a few
days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr.
Thos. Worland.